The Rail Splitter.

"The People of the United States are the Rightful Masters of both Congress and Courts."—Abraham Lincoln.

VOL. I. | **CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1860.** | **NO. 2.**

OLD ABE OF THE WEST.

BY W. H. BURLEIGH.

Up again for the conflict! our banner fling out,
And rally around it with song and with shout!
Stout of heart, firm of hand, should the gallant boys be,
Who bear to the battle, the flag of the Free!
Like our fathers, when Liberty call'd to the strife,
They should pledge to our cause, fortune, honor and life!
And follow wherever she beckons them on,
Till Freedom exults in a victory won!
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner,
The battle-torn banner that beckons us on!

They come from the hillside, they come from the glen—
From the streets thronged with traffic, and surging with men;
From loom and from ledger, from workshop and farm,
The fearless of hearts and the mighty of arm.
As the mountain-born torrents exultingly leap,
When their ice-fetters melt, to the breast of the deep;
As the winds of the prairie, the waves of the sea,
They are coming—are coming—the Sons of the Free!
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner,
The war tattered banner, the flag of the Free!

Our leader is one who, with conquerless will,
Has climb'd from the base to the brow of the hill,
Undaunted in peril, unwavering in strife,
He has fought a good fight in the Battle of Life;
And we trust him as one who, come woe or come weal,
Is as firm as the rock and as true as the steel,
Right loyal and brave, with no stain on his crest,
Then, hurrah boys, for honest Old Abe of the West!
And fling out your banner, the old starry banner,
The signal of triumph for Abe of the West!

The West, whose broad acres, from lake-shore to sea,
Now wait for the harvest and homes of the free!
Shall the dark tide of slavery roll o'er the sod,
That Freedom makes bloom like the garden of God?
The bread of our children be torn from their mouth,
To feed the fierce dragon that prays on the South?
No never! the trust which our Washington laid
On us, for the Future, shall ne'er be betrayed!
Then fling out the banner, the old starry banner,
And on to the conflict with hearts undismayed!

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

Speech of Hon. W. P. Thomasson, of Chicago, before the Lincoln and Hamlin Club.

We are about entering upon a canvass for the next Presidency, and as it will probably be attended with much warmth and excitement, it behooves each voter now whilst he is cool and deliberate, to inform himself of the questions and issues upon which the canvass is to be conducted, so that he may be prepared to cast his vote understandingly. It is evident that the extension of negro slavery into the Territories is to be the all-absorbing question of the canvass, and that its vast importance will give it great intensity. Already the whole country is dividing into parties upon this question, without inquiry as to what else is thought or believed about other matters. We have now four distinct parties, viz:

1st. The Southern Democratic;
2nd. The Northern Democratic;
3d. The American; and
4th. The Republican.

The Southern Democrats claim that the Constitution of the United States recognizes slave property in the Territories, and that is the duty of Congress by law to regulate and protect it; and that a Territorial Legislature has no power by *unfriendly* legislation to drive it from the Territory or to discriminate against it.

The Northern Democrats also claim that Slavery is recognised by the Constitution, but they hold that it is upon an equality with all other property and subject to legislative action; and that a Territorial Legislature has the power by unfriendly legislation to drive it out of the country. They deny that the Supreme Court decided in the Dred Scott Case that the Territorial Legislature could not legislate about and discriminate against slave property.

The Americans are for non-intervention. That is, that Congress has no power over the subject; that the question of extension belongs exclusively to the judiciary, and that they are willing to abide by any decision the Courts may make upon the subject.

The Republicans claim that Congress has the same power over the Territories that a State has over the soil within her charter limits; hence, they say the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories is unlimited except by the Constitution of the United States, and that there is nothing in that instrument which inhibits legislative notion to exclude slavery from the Territories.

The parties may be again divided into two classes, viz: 1st Those who believe that Congress has power over the subject matter; and, 2d. Those who believe in non-intervention; that is, that Congress has no authority over the subject. In the first of these classes are the Southern Democrats and the Republicans (for extremes sometimes meet.) These Democrats say that Congress has the power and should exercise it to protect. The Republicans say that Congress has the power to prohibit, but that Slavery being wrong in itself, that the power to legalize a wrong exists nowhere, not even with the joint consent and action of every individual member of the community. Those of the second class under this classification, that is, the Northern Democrats and Americans believe in non-intervention by Congress as before stated

Surely, in all this there is a margin sufficiently broad and varied to enable the most fastidious to make a satisfactory choice.

The Republicans assert that they occupy the same position upon this question as did those great and good men who won their freedom in many a hard fought battle, who established our government and administered it for near three-fourths of a century, and they say that those who desire so radical a change of policy should be able to satisfy the public of its necessity.

They see that the Constitution of the United States, says "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States." They remember that the thirteen parent States all had slavery and because of its pernicious tendencies it has been abolished, in a majority of them. They learn that the Continental Congress passed an ordinance in 1787, which excluded slavery from the Territory Northwest of the Ohio river, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party might have been duly convicted. They remember the Missouri Compromise, which excluded negro slavery from the Territory North of 36 deg. 30 min. of North latitude. Thus we have line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little to prove that slavery was not popular with the people, indeed the proof is abundant that all over the country it was looked upon as a moral, social and political evil, and that all looked forward with hope, to the time when it would be wholly eradicated from the land. At a festival of the "Old Dominion Society," at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May of this year, the second regular toast was, "Virginia, the renowned *magnamater virum*, the nursery of genius, the abode of hospitality, the land of chivalry, the tomb of immortality, are crowded with the names of her sons, who have illustrated her virtues, and won the applause of the world." *It is to the illustrated virtues of that roll of immortal sons who won the applause of the world*, that the Republicans this day pay homage. For among the chief of those virtues, and for which the world has given the loudest *applause* was their solemn condemnation of negro slavery. They had experienced and well understood its bearings, and without exception worthy of notice, they seem to have appreciated the soul breathing sentiments of the English poet who wrote,

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt
Still slavery, still thou art a bitter draught,
And tho' thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee
Thou art no less bitter on that account.

But it is not to be denied that a change has taken place in the minds of many of our good citizens upon this important subject. The extent of that change may best be inferred from an extract of a late political letter of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. He says: "There is, in my judgment, nothing to fear from the *irrepressible conflict* of which we hear so much Slavery rests upon great truths, which can never be successfully assailed by reason or argument. It has grown stronger in the minds of men the more it has been discussed, and it will still grow stronger as the discussion proceeds and time rolls on. Truth is omnipotent and must prevail. We have only to maintain the truth with firmness, and wield it aright. Our system rests upon an impregnable basis that can and will defy all assaults from without."

These are strange and startling doctrines to emanate from an America statesman, in the last half of the nineteenth century, when all the wourld besides—even European despotisms—are clearing their skirts of slavery, serfdom, and all other vestiges of feudal barbarism Their utterance in the days of Washington and Jefferson would have consigned their author to political and social oblivion. And now, without questioning Mr. S.'s sincerity, the inquirer after truth might have preferred that he had assigned the reason for this great change without permitting it to rest upon round assertion only, and it is believed that whoever undertakes that task will find that the love of ease, the desire for show, the greed of gain, and lust for power, have been the great levers in affecting the change in public opinion. It may not be uninteresting to take a short review of the origin and progress of this change. The death of President Harrison had placed Mr. Tyler in the Presidential chair. He failed to comply with the wishes of his friends, and was on that account thought to have lost his popularity. He had abandoned the Whigs, who had elected him Vice President, and affiliated with the Democrats, and anxiously sought a nomination for the next Presidential term. At this juncture the annexation of Texas came upon the tapis. Nothing was thought of at the time by its movers but a *grand coup d'etat*—to make Mr. Tyler's administration popular, and thereby secure his nomination. Texas was annexed, a number of free-State Democrats voting for it, whilst Southern Whigs (slave owners) voted against it. The argument of Democrats was that it would extend the area of freedom, and when reminded that it would also extend the area of negro slavery, "*It is Democratic*," they replied, "and so they ended the matter."

Mr Tyler had appointed Mr Calhoun Secretary of State, and to him was ascribed the credit of originating the various plans of annexation suggested at the time The joint resolutions annexing Texas not only made her a slave State, but provided that in due time four more slave States might be formed out of her territory.—Thus was a magnificent empire in territory added to the United States. And from that period may be dated the efforts on the part of the friends of negro slavery to control the destinies of this nation. Mr. Calhoun was the prime mover; he was an astute politician; the aggrandisement of the South was the concentrated effort of his political life. He was a rigid moralist, a strict observer of all requirements of his position, whether public or private, a professed follower of Him who was *meek* and *lowly*.—These qualities, with his long experience and superior intelligence, gave him great influence over his friends. The bold manner in which President Jackson theatened to execute the *Force* bill had posted him in one favorite Southern measure (nullification), notwithstanding which he forced Mr. Clay to a compromise of his American system; and now, having Texas annexed, he set about remodelling public sentiment concerning negro slavery, with the view to the ascendancy of the South in the Government. His opinion of the Democratic party may be understood from his expression that "*it was held together by the cohesive power of public plunder.*" A knowledge of the party, however, inclined him to it, as more likely to follow his fortunes than a party governed by other principles. Then we began to hear of slavery as a patriarchal and divine institution, that it was the normal condition of the negro; and as if to make sure, some asserted that slavery was the normal condition of man generally, and freedom the exception.

Mr. Calhoun having carefully considered the matter in a political point of view determined on non-intervention—"*masterly inactivity*"—that Congress should have nothing to do with slavery in the Territories *pro* or *con*, and that consequently it was a question to be settled by the judiciary whenever it should present itself. Surely the Republicans should feel grateful to Him "who makes the wrath of man to praise him;" for now we see the Southern extremists, unwilling to wait the developments of "masterly inactivity" (although they say the Supreme Court have intimated an opinion in their favor), have in their wrath demanded the acknowledgment of the existence of the power of Congress to protect and regulate slavery in the Territories, and, with their always subservient Free State allies, have passed in the United States Senate a series of pro-slavery resolutions, two are as follows:

"4th. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possess power to anual or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the Territorial condition remains.

"5th. *Resolved*, That if experience should at any time prove that the Judicial and Executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency."

Thus the issue of extending negro slavery into the Territories is fairly made before the country, those who are opposed to it are Republicans, those in favor are oppositionist, no matter under what specious name or title arrayed; for Squatter Sovereignty is but a hobby that has served its purpose by placing its advocate in office, and like all temporary humbugs, it is now disowned by many of its former friends. When it is recollected that all these changes have been effected under the administration of Northern Presidents with Southern principles, is it not worthy of serious consideration whether the country would not be better off by omitting to select another President from that class of politicians?—For, if another of this class is elected, the country may prepare to hear in a short time something like this from the South addressed to their Northern allies: You have solemnly decided that it is our right to carry our slaves into the Territories, and that it is the duty of the Government to protect us in this enjoyment. Why do you deceive us with vain and foolish words to talk about our rights and duties when you withhold the means by which only they can be enjoyed? If you are sincere in your professions of friendship, vouchsafe to us the means of enjoying our rights. and it will be done; and thus the slave trade will be opened up to furnish the means. Will this be called a rash prediction? Who will say that it is more rash than it would have been four years since, to have said that in four years from that time the United States Senate would have resolved in favor of negro slavery in the Territories, especially when it is remembered that less than two years since, in the canvass between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, the Democratic leaders would respond to the Republicans, "We are as much opposed to the extension of negro slavery as you are." A reward should be offered if, perchance, one could be found now honest enough to reiterate the sentiment.

Let us briefly examine the reasons for sustaining the Southern demand. The Democrats says that the Territories being acquired by the blood and treasure of the people of all the States should therefore be free to be enjoyed by all. The Republican answer is, the Territories are free alike to all white persons, but say the Democrat slaves being property, the Southerner should have the same right to take his negroes there, as the Northerner has to take his cattle. Passing by any supposed claims of humanity, let us look into this matter. The negro, bond or free, is an offence to the white man, what the law terms a nusance, for surely a human being that has no rights "which a white man is bound to respect" must be a nuisance; besides we see that many of the slave States have passed laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves as merchandise, and to enslave the free blacks within their limits, and both slave and free States have passed laws against the immigration of free people of color within their borders, indeed, it seems to be well settled, that every person below the grade of citizen is subject to be personally and individually controlled by Legislative enactments. This can only be so upon the supposition that their persons are offensive to society and therefore in legal contemplation a nuisance. Now bearing in mind that the people in the free States are opposed to slavery, that they think it degrades labor, that it prevents general education, that it retards progress in improvements in the arts sciences, mechanics and agriculture, and leads to idleness, and all concomitant vices. The question is stated in the spirit of justice and friendship to the honorable and high-minded slave-owners (and such an overwhelming majority are known to be) that when the young people of the North wish to emigrate to our beautiful and almost boundless prairies of the West whether there shall not be some place where they can settle without being subjected to the annoyance of a nuisance—a *gang of slaves* on the next tract of land adjoining. Let each for himself answer this question in the forum of his own conscience, and then act accordingly, and may heaven prompt the right.

The party that is governed by principles, especially if those principles have been the settled rules of governmental action for ages, must surely be conservative: and such the Republican party claims to be. They have again and again solemnly declared in conventional resolutions, and in their addresses to the public, that they have neither intention or wish to interfere with slavery as at present established, and that it is the duty of Congress to afford to it constitutional protection where it now is, but in view of the many evils they see attending it they are solemnly resolved that it never shall extend into all the territories. It may be true that the radical element of the North opposed to slavery is with the Republicans from choice, but it will gladly affiliate with any party that may propose the further fulfillment of their wishes. Now should not the South calmly survey the relative position of the parties North? The record of the Republicans is clear and consistent, non extension of slavery with peace and friendship upon the hitherto fixed basis of action, how is it with the Northern Democracy, their record will be searched in vain for an instance where they have halted in the execution of their wishes from principle, they faltered somewhat at Charleston, but it was not from principle, but because they feared their people would not sustain them. Now the South can determine from which of these parties she has most to fear the one governed by fixed and well understood principles, or the other with no principles except self will, with anxiously waiting auxiliaries: who can say, judging from their antecedents that they would hesitate to sacrifice the peculiar institution of the South for the retention of the power and patronage of the General Government. Is it not better that we should remain as we are than to run so great a risk. Let the South decide, for to that alternative may she come at last. But we are told that the "Republican" is a sectional party. This is a perversion of truth. History gives an account of an ancient religion, so peculiar in its tenets that its priests could not look each other in the face whilst performing the ceremonies without laughing, because of their ridiculous ness, so it must be with those who say Republicanism is sectional. America is our home because of the irrepressible desire of our fathers to be free and independent in thought, speech, and action, and to say that the votaries of freedom are sectional is simply ridiculous.

Holding to the faith of our fathers, honoring their memories by moving in their footsteps, proud of the worthy standard bearers, selected as the noble representatives of our principles, we should in the approaching canvass and election prove our faith by our works.

☞ An enthusiastic ratification meeting was held at Oberlin, Ohio, at which the venerable Joshua R Giddings spoke. In the course of his remarks he said, referring to Mr. Lincoln:

"While they were both in Congress they became intimately acquainted, boarding at the same house, and sitting opposite each other at meals; that he thought he knew the heart of Abraham Lincoln as well as any living man, and speaking from that knowledge, he believed that every beat of 'honest Abe's' heart was a throb of sincerity and truth—in a word, he is that noblest work of God—an honest man. He believed Lincoln's loyalty to the Republican principles, and to the cause of freedom and humanity, was unquestionable and above suspicion."

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—No. 2.

Douglas—"*It's all over, The darned boot has bursted and I won't be able to reach the White House.*

RAIL LYRICS.—No. 2.

He is a man of talent, of whom I sing this ditty,
He kept a school in early days in some small town or city;
Then he became a Judge and decided many a suit,
But he never learned in all his life to wear a handsome boot.

At first he tried to wear a boot of fashion in its day,
He called it "*sacred*" to his "*heart*"—the Compromise of Clay,
But soon he took his ruthless knife and cut it from his foot,
For he ne'er dared in all his life to wear a handsome boot.

He asked the South to make him one, to travel thro' the bogs,
And Atchison soon undertook to make his slavery togs;
But soon he tore the horrid sole, against a Kansas root,
And swore he never in his life could wear a handsome boot.

When through the State of Illinois, his path to Senate lay,
And here a Lincoln thorn-bush, tore his black top'd-shams away;
So barefoot now, his left leg took the Squatter Sov'reign shoot,
For he ne'er dared in all his life, to wear a handsome boot.

The Squatter Sov'reign skin was large, though neither man nor mouse,
But his right leg had to have a fit, to wear in the White House;
So all the Union boot-makes, the learned and astute,
Assembled in Convention were, to make a handsome boot.

But when they saw upon one man, two such misshappen feet, [treat,
The *wisest part* their valor show'd by making a re-
The others made a thin disguise, that parted near the foot—
For the little joker ne'er was made to wear a handsome boot.

T Rail, Esq

From the Illinois State Journal.

"DICK" YATES.

The Republicans of Illinois, who at Decatur placed the Hon. Richard Yates of Morgan County in nomination as their candidate for the office of Governor, may be interested in knowing something further of his antecedents than some of them may yet be acquainted with. From a sketch of his life prepared and printed a short time since, we learn that Mr. Yates was born in Warsaw, Gallatin County, Kentucky. In 1831, his father came to Illinois, with his family, and settled in Springfield. After leaving school, Richard retured to Island Grove, in Sangamon county, where he engaged for a little time in industrial pursuits. He then went to Jacksonville, entered the College there, and became in 1837, the first graduate of that ably conducted institution.

It was not long before he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon extensive and successful practice in his profession. He found time, however, to engage frequently in the great political discussions of the time, to which he was often invited, and from which as an ardent Whig, and passionate admirer of the principles and illustrious life of Henry Clay, he could not withold himself. He soon became one of the leading champions of the Whig policy, and in 1842, being nominated by his party for the State Legislature, he was triumphantly elected. This was a remarkable success, Morgan county being largely Democratic, and Mr. Yates being the only Whig chosen. Morgan county was then entitled to four representatives, and Mr. Yates took his seat, (the youngest member, if we mistake not, of the House,) with three Democratic colleagues. He nobly sustained himself, and at the expiration of his term in 1844, was re-elected by a largely increased majority and carried with him to the succeeding sessions of the Legislature, three Whig colleagues. In 1848, Morgan county being entitled to only two representatives, he was again chosen by a still increased majority.

Such was the character for firmness, energy, capacity, and eloquence, which Mr. Yates had established in and out of the Legislature, and such was his unbounded popularity, that in 1850 a convention of the Whig party of his district, which then extended from Morgan and Sangamon counties North to La Salle, nominated him by acclamation for Congress. This convention was presided over by Hon Francis Arenz of Cass, that able and gallant German citizen, who, now deceased, will always be remembered with love and honor by those who knew him. The Democratic candidate was Major Thomas L. Harris, of Menard, who, two years before, had been elected to Congress in the same District over another Whig competitor, and who, in addition to great ability, enjoyed the well-earned reputation of an officer of a brave Illinois regiment, which in the late war with Mexico, had distinguished itself in the battle of Cerra Gordo The contest between these two young men will long be remembered by the people of that District. It was a hand to hand fight—the candidates speaking in almost every precinct of the District,—and the result of a most active and persevering canvass by the friends of both parties, was that Mr. Yates was elected by a triumphant majority.

In the meantime, the Legislature of Illinois had re-districted the State, and Mr Yates was thrown into a new District composed mostly of new counties, and overwhelmingly Democratic. The Democratic party nominated as its candidate John Calhoun, Esq, then regarded as the ablest and most popular man of his party in the District. The Whig convention nominated Mr. Yates. His friends looked upon success as hopeless. Mr. Yates, however, entered upon the canvass with characteristic ardor, and a determination to win and he was again chosen by a large majority.

It was during his second term that the great question of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise came before Congress. Mr. Yates, although a Southern man, and representing for the most part a constituency coming from Slave States, did not hesitate. He was among the first to denounce the measure as subversive of the national tranquility, and reviving the troublous sectional agitation which had been calmed by the patriotic self-devotion of Clay and Webster, and his eloquent speech on the subject was pronounced by the Republican Press throughout the country a masterly effort, and secured for him a national reputation.

In 1854, Mr. Yates was again put forward as a candidate for re-election against Major Harris whom he had formerly beaten among a different constituency. In consequence of his course on the Nebraska Bill, and his strong denunciations of the author of that measure, his opponents resolved to defeat him at all hazards. Well knowing that the District was in itself largely Democratic, they looked also to the character of the constituency, most of whom coming from Slave States, might well be supposed to have prejudices that might be appealed to with profit. The contest that ensued is perhaps one of the most memorable in the political history of the State. Mr. Yates, for his course on the Nebraska Bill, was assailed by his opponents and by the author of that bill as an Abolitionist, and in the end was defeated, but by a meagre majority of two hundred votes, in a District which at the previous election had given to Pierce a majority of near two thousand over Scott.

Mr. Yates is now brought forward by the Republicans of Illinois as their candidate for Governor of the State,—a position which by his abilities and capacity for his duties he is eminently entitled to fill—and we have no doubt that the people will at the polls ratify his nomination by an overwhelming majority.

312609 185 00691

THE

Rail Splitter.

CHARLES LEIB, EDITOR.

Traveling Agents

M. C. Travers, E. Denman, Frederick Kellogg and Robert C. Mynder are traveling Agents for "The Rail Splitter." Will not our Republican friends assist them in getting up Clubs.

CHICAGO, JULY 1st, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Of Maine.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE,
LEONARD SWEET, of McLean,
JOHN M. PALMER, of Macoupin.
1st District—A. C. FULLER, of Boone.
2d " —WM. B. PLATO, of Kane.
3d " —LAWRENCE WELDON, of De Witt.
4th " —WM. P. KELLOGG, of Fulton.
5th " —J. STARK, of Hancock
6th " —J. C. CONKLING, of Sangamon.
7th " —H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Coles.
8th " —T. G. ALLEN, of Randolph.
9th " —JOHN OLNEY, of Gallatin.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD YATES,
Of Morgan County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
VITAL JARROT,
Of St. Clair County.

FOR AUDITOR,
JESSE K. DUHOIS, *of Lawrence.*

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
OZIAS M. BATCH, *of Pike.*

FOR TREASURER,
WM. HUTLER, *of Sangamon.*

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
NEWTON HATEMAN, *of Morgan.*

The Nomination of the Doughfaces.

At last Stephen A. Douglas has succeeded in securing a nomination for the Presidency. For years he has labored most assiduously to that end, making everything else bend to it. He has been on all sides of every question; his sails have always been set to catch the popular breeze, and he can "'bout ship" with more celerity than any other politician in the nation.

When Douglas entered public life, the Democratic party advocated principles as immovable as the rock of ages. Instead of being used to crush out the spirit of liberty, and to build up an oligarchy, to be controlled by men who openly violate the law, and excuse crime, it sought to extend the area of freedom, and to promote the happiness of mankind. The spirit that animated its founders pervaded its ranks, and even beyond old ocean, at the mention of its name, tyrants trembled on their thrones, while the hearts of the oppressed beat high, in anticipation of one day enjoying the blessings to which it claimed—every man was rightfully entitled. Then love of country was first in the breast of every Democrat, our law-givers were tried statesmen, and he who dared utter such sentiments as are daily enunciated by the leaders of the Democratic party, was regarded as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum.

Hot times have changed. Men have changed. The Democratic party has turned aside from its ancient landmarks—has forgotten that ours is a government of the many, and not of the few.

When our broad prairies began to be dotted over with the log cabins of the hardy pioneers—when the new States of the North-west knocked at the door of Congress for admission into the Confedracy, and provided in their constitutions that slavery should not exist within their borders—when the South saw the representation of these steadily increasing while theirs was decreasing in the same ratio, the Southern wing of the party set up a howl of encroachment upon their rights,—dictated the course to be pursued upon the slavery question—made war upon free labor and free laboring men, and inaugurated the policy it has from that hour persistently followed.

It *was* a great national party, but its ranks are broken, it has become sectional in its character, is divided into factions and cabals, who are loud-mouthed in their denunciations of each other, although fighting with the same end in view—the extension of human slavery. Judge Douglas has followed the party in all its wanderings with an eye single to the Presidential nomination, and has at last succeeded in securing it. He has played a bold game and has won, although his is but the nomination o one of the factions, and it yet remains to be seen whether the American people are willing to trust the reins of government in the hands of this great political gambler.

Mr. Douglas is not the choice of the Democratic States, and not one of them that remained in the Convention that gave him the nomination will give him its electoral vote. The South repudiates his pet doctrine of "popular" humbug, and it may be regarded as a fixed fact that he will come out at the little end of the Presidential horn.

In 1858, when coquetting at Washington with certain Republican members of Congress, and urging them to prevent the Republicans of this State from running a candidate for United States Senator, he declared he was right upon the question of slavery, and was going to the party as fast as he possibly could.

At home he was better known than at the Federal city, and no attention was paid to his hollow-hearted professions of friendship. Then he declared the Republican party was a great national party, but now he denounces its members, as well as members of the Democratic party proper, as Abolitionists and Disunionists, and claims that his is the party that embodies the Union sentiment of the country. His vanity is unparalleled; his assumption is only surpassed by him who had rather rule in Hell than reign in Heaven.

The Enquirer Don't Like the Nomination.

The *Richmond Enquirer*, the organ of Gov. Wise, is not pleased with the action of the Chicago Convention. It declares that the great leaders of the party were sacrificed because of their prominent identification with the doctrines of the Republican party, and that at the Convention "Anti-slavery doctrine, in its most offensive phase, was openly asserted. To counterbalance this, both the great representative men of the party were totally ignored, and an illiterate understrapper received the highest honors of the party. Then, as if fearful of having gone too far in the attempt to dilute ultraism with obscurity, the Convention went to the extreme length of casting aside all pretensions to nationality by the nomination of a purely sectional ticket—both nominees being selected from non-slaveholding States."

If by Anti-slavery doctrine, is meant opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, it is true, but if it is meant that the platform countenances the right to interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists, it is false. The Republican party believes that the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence are true. They are for the union of the States, and have determined it shall not be dissolved, notwithstanding the raving and threatening of some of the Hotspurs of the South, every one of whom would have us believe he has a private grave-yard in which he buries his dead; and is always ready for a fight—saving when bowie-knives are the weapons selected.

Mr. Lincoln is a representative man of his party. It is true he does not belong to "one of the first families of Virginia."

He is the son of a working man, a western pioneer, and cannot boast of being descended from one of the families who *emigrated* for the good of their country to Virginia, soon after the settlement of that Colony, but he can boast of an honest heart, a noble mind, and lofty patriotism; three things with which the editors of the *Enquirer* are not blessed.

Mr. Lincoln is the peer in intellect of Virginia's ablest sons. He is one of Nature's noblemen, and loves too well the union of the States cemented by the blood of our fathers, to act with, or countenance a party, some of whose leaders preached treason every day, during the late session of Congress.

The fiat has gone forth, Lincoln will be elected, and the friends of the *Enquirer*, who are now in office at Washington, will swear they always have been true Republicans. Its contemptible fling is worthy a sheet that declares "men are not born to equal rights; life and liberty are not inalienable—and that "free society is a monstrous abortion, and "slavery the beautiful, healthy, and national being which they are trying to adopt."

HE ACCEPTS.

The nomination of Breckenridge, will, beyond cavil, secure the election of Lincoln. We have never had any doubt, on that point, but it "makes assurance, doubly sure." When the telegraph brought the news of his nomination, the friends of Douglas repudiated the idea that he would accept it, but he has settled the matter by doing so formally.

Mr. Breckenridge is a hard man to understand. He is talented, generous, brave, but belongs to the non-committal school of politicians, who fear to speak the truth, lest some person's feelings should be hurt. We remember when the Lecompton question was agitating the public mind, and nearly every man in the nation was openly for or against *buchanan's* policy, Jno. C. Breckenridge, neither by word nor act, signified his preferences. He was claimed by both parties, and it was not until long after Judge Douglas was re-elected to the Senate, that he would define his position. That he is personally popular in the South, and that he will sweep all the Southern States is certain. Were the election to go to the House of Representatives, his "lucky star" would probably lead him to the White House, while Douglas, like an old stage horse, would be turned out to grass.

If Stephen A. will only withdraw in favor of Breckenridge, and lick the boots of the South four years more, mayhap they will then support him.

Don't like it!

The Douglas democracy are sorely troubled that the people of the north west where he is best known, call our candidate "Honest Abe." Where *their* candidate is best known, he never was suspected of honesty.

Wants an Expunger.

Notwithstanding the disgraceful conduct of james buchanan in prostituting the high position he occupies to promote his private ends, notwithstanding his shameless attempt to control the present Congress by the election of creatures who would not only hide the corruption of himself and Cabinet, but would also participate in it, he feels keenly the disgrace attached to the resolution of censure passed upon him by the lower House of Congress. He stands convicted of having violated his oath of office, having attempted to pollute the ballot box, suborned two presses in Philadelphia, and sanctioned the robbery of the public treasury "by directing the Secretary of the Navy to award important contracts to parties because of the number of votes they controlled, when other equally responsible parties offered to take them at a much lower figure.

Corruption is stamped on his every lineament, and the action of the House will cling to him as did the mark upon the brow of him who slew his brother. The administration of Martin Van Buren was noted for the corruption of its officials. Scarcely an officer of note, who had the handling of public funds, but what proved a defaulter. While the affairs of government were conducted without regard to economy, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were uselessly squandered; it was not, nor could it be charged, that Mr. Van Buren or his Cabinet, had put their hands into the public money chest, and stolen themselves rich, nor yet, that any member of the Cabinet drew up private contracts, with the knowledge of the President, by which a certain per centum of the money they received, was to be paid to partisan leaders to carry certain election districts. These things have been done by the present administration,—they have been exposed, and deep and settled is the contempt, all right-minded men feel for those whom we should be able to look upon as patriots and honest men, but whose course shows them to be worse than the highwayman, who demands "your money or your life."

"Thieves for their robbery have authority,
When Judges steal themselves"

Col. Florence of Pennsylvania, who holds his seat by fraud, who has the Navy yard in that City under his thumb by the grace of the Nero of the White House, and is per consequence of all the tools and todays who dance around him the most obsequious, being like Uriah Heap "a very humble man," rendered himself ridiculous in the House, by moving to expunge from the journal the resolution of censure passed upon his friend and master. He was anxious to do *something* to immortalize himself, by playing Benton. Those who know the man, are aware that it would be like the turkey buzzard who tried to pass himself off as an eagle. Tom Florence among the b'hoy's at home will pass; but when statesmanship is thought of, he must be counted out. "Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, gives this history of the motion:

"Talking of Colonel Benton, reminds me that Mr. Buchanan has lately grown quite eager for an Expunger. He wants the record of the Covode Committee, and the crushing censure of the House, sponged from the record. A few days ago while bewailing his fate in the midst of a circle of devotees, he exclaimed, in the agony of his feelings, "Oh, that I had a Benton in the House!" whereupon the generous and gallant champion of the distressed, Colonel Florence, who formed one of *coterie*, rose in the majesty of just indignation, and striking his breast in an impulse of inspiring self-sacrifice he exclaimed. "I will be your Benton?" Whether the President took the excellent Colonel into his arms and bedewed his handsome face with warm gushing tears my informant was not able to say.

"The Chair of State."

The delegation to the Chicago Convention brought with them a unique and tasteful rustic chair which occupied a prominent position upon the platform of the Wigwam, and attracted much attention, from the fact that it was to be presented to the person who should secure the nomination of the Convention. The chair is made of thirty-four varieties of timber, representing the thirty-three States and Kansas, the names of which are inscribed upon the several pieces.—The presentation was duly made to Mr. Lincoln, and in reply he forwarded the following note:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR:—The chair, which you designate as the "Chair of State," is duly at hand and gratefully accepted. In view of what it symbolizes, might it not be called the "Chair of State and the Union of States?" The conception of the maker is a pretty, a patriotic and a national one. Allow me to thank both you and him much for the chair, and much for the sentiment which pervades its structure.

Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

Can't Tell the Truth.

The *Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer*, the home organ of *james buchanan*, (the editor of which paper he treated with the basest of ingratitude,) calls "Old Abe" the two shilling candidate.

Sanderson is engaged in as small business as was his *illustrious* master j. b. when he advocated a reduction of the wages of labor to *ten cents* per day. Socially, Sanderson is a clever fellow, but his pen has been writing democracy so long, that it is impossible for it to write the truth.

PROPERTY AND MEN.

We are told by law writers, that "property is anything, the value whereof may be measured by money," which measure must always depend upon circumstances, for "the surroundings" may give certain descriptions of property great value, while in other localities it would be almost worthless, as an acre of land in the heart of our city would be valued by millions of dollars, while the same amount at the head of our great lake would not be worth ten cents for any purpose. Yet the difference does not by any means lie in the intrinsic value of the two tracts, but by reason of the different uses to which they may be put.

Now this position takes us still further back and we conclude that after all, it depends upon the men who are there, for if our city were vacated, and one of us left alone, the owner of one of the central blocks, our property would deminish in value in proportion to the size of the piles of bricks and morter located on it, which instead of being useful would be in the way, and prevent our obtaining a subsistence from the soil; so that its value depends upon the number of men present.

We find further, that among savages, property is of very little value, and among them, scarcely any disposition to accumulate.

We then come to another conclusion, that its value further depends upon the uses men put it to, and that the higher the civilization is, the greater the value of the property.

If then the value of property depends upon men and the uses they put it to, how is it effected by converting men themselves into property and withdrawing them from the entire use of all property, except food and clothing, and these of very inferior quality? Can it, in the nature of things, be other than deleterious—making these things which they can produce of little value, and increasing the price of those which they cannot and permently injure, not only those who are thus degraded, but those who are not—that it has this effect, requires no argument. We have only to look at our last census to make the discovery, or rather the confirmation of its truth.

So that instead of doing the slave owner a wrong in keeping him out of territories, we only prevent him from doing the entire community an injury which ages could not repair, as he injures himself and every freeman in the whole territory in permanently decreasing the value of his property; will any one say that when governments are instituted among men for their protection, that there is no power to protect them from this great and lasting evil, because it happens to be an internal one, I think not.

Justice cannot be done to this subject by a newspaper article of proper length and all I hope to accomplish now is to set the people "a thinking" and to do so more thoroughly I will give one more illustration

I own a plantation of ten thousand acres and one thousand slaves, I shut out all enterprise, isolate myself and do little more than make "both ends meet." Now suppose that instead of my plantation there was a village of a thousand freeman, does any one doubt but that the value of the property in and upon that ten thousand acres would exceed tenfold that of the plantation, with all the men counted as property—that it would greatly increase the value of surrounding property, and the traffic of the entire district. Freemen, you are asked to say by the votes this fall, whether you will have the village or the plantation in the territories. You cannot have both—if you want the plantation, vote the Democratic ticket, if the thriving village, vote the Republican. The decision of the question is with you, so far as the territories are concerned, the power in the States is out of your hands, and you are not to consider them at all, as you cannot effect them; but you decide the fate of the territorries, and if you have no higher motive in casting your ballot than in making money for "yourselves and your posterity" think of these things, and then vote the Republican ticket—vote for "Honest Old Abe" and his associates.

"The Coming Contest. the Crisis of Republicanism."

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Julian Kune, who has already once before favored the Republican club of this City with his very eloquent address on Know Nothingism, and upon whom the press of the rural district have so handsomly and deservingly bestowed their encomiums, for the brilliancy and eloquence displayed in his lecture on Hungary, has consented to deliver his above titled Address, Friday next, July 6th, before the "Lincoln and Hamlin Club," 205 Randolph Street. We hope to see there all the Republican Clubs of the City, as well as all who are willing to listen to a brilliant and eloquent exposition of Republicanism by an honest and enthusiastic Republican.

Won't Resign.

The Republican press is anxiously enquiring whether Douglas will resign. Make yourselves easy, gentlemen, Douglas never resigns anything in the way of office. He know she cannot be elected President, and Illinois will continue to be disgraced by having him represent her, until the end of his term in the U. S. Senate.

The Irrepressible Fire Eater.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" spoken of by the Prophet Seward, has not exactly arrived yet, but a "conflict" of as great pretensions, for the time being has come, and is being exhibited at Baltimore. We cannot say we regret its advent. We say welcome the "conflict," and the more "irrepressible" the better, for Heaven knows we want no further partnership with the Southern Fire Eaters. God never made more frank, generous, kind, open-hearted and honest men than the most of the Southren people—but their leaders—the sword-fish—the political sharks—the cut-throats—the social vampires—the fire-eating, dirt-swallowing nigger cannibals—who invoke pistols for argument—blunderbusses for reason, and billingsgate for literature,—these pestiferous *fungi* that hang around the outskirts of the Democratic camp, to act the spies for Black Republicans, and seek every opportunity to rule or ruin the only national party in the country. These men, we say, are unfit for associations with a respectable party, and we have long desired to see just such a "conflict" as the lightning speaks of, in order to enable the Democracy to get rid of a class of fossil politicians that would even sour vinegar and dirty a mud-hole.—*Madison Patriot (Dem.)*

"No further partnership with Southern fire-eaters," after they have repudiated you. It won't do, Pomp. That game is played out. In 1858 every Democratic candidate in the North-west "shreiked for freedom," louder and with more apparent earnestness, than the most zealous Republican. They hated the slave-power, were willing to disregard party ties and fight for right against might; but the election being over, as a matter of course their pledges were broken, for no sane man man expects the split-tail Democracy to keep pledges made before election. Were they to do so it would be an insult to Douglas. It was deemed important to conciliate the political sharks—the social vampires—the fire-eating, nigger-swallowing cannibals," Douglas wanted the influence and votes in Convention of the miserable creatures, who, according to his pet organ in Wisconsin, are beneath contempt.

Larribee (Douglas's man, Friday), who claims to look like the "little joker," swaggers like him, and like him daily punishes a large amount of tanglefoot whiskey, delighted in lolling around the House of Representatives with one arm about the neck of that Congressional dancing jack Keitt of South Carolina, and the other around that elegant specimen of the Virginia *shiver*-ly who declared it a relic of barbarism, to fight with bowie-knives—and therefore wouldn't go on the field with Potter.

Such fawning upon, and cringing to the slave power as was manifested at Washington by the blowers and strikers of Douglas during the last session of Congress, was never witnessed before.

The South, however, refused to swallow him. The dose was too nauseous for even them; and to secure votes in the North-west his friends will swear till everything is black and blue, that he and they hate the South, and especially the institution of slavery. We doubt not the Southern leaders will appreciate the exalted opinion Douglas, through the *Patriot*, has expressed of them, and on the first occasion that presents itself, will bring his Northern doughfaced friends to their marrow bones, and compel them to swallow a few more doses of nigger.

Pitch in Pump. The Southern leaders despise you, much as you hate them, and your portraits drawn by each other are remarkably truthful.

Our Next Governor.

The Bellville Advocate says, that "probably no man is better entitled to be called the father of Republicanism, in Illinois, than Mr. Yates."

At the time the Nebraska bill was introduced into Congress, he was a member of the House from the 6th District. While other member stood shivering and trembling in doubt as to the course they should take, he raised his voice in opposition to that measure, and delivered a speech which has seldom been excelled for clear foresight, power and eloquence. He spoke prophetically of the evil which that bill would produce, and never was prophecy more fully verrified. That Speech being among the first made in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, did much towards organizing the forces in the House against that measure, and much too, towards giving direction to political sentiment in Illinois. His powerful opposition brought down upon him a terrible bitter crusade from the Democracy, and under the direct instructions of Mr. Douglas, they descended to the use of such means as resulted in his defeat, yet Mr. Yates, like a true patriot, said that though *he* went down he was rejoiced to see his cause go up. A more worthy man is not within our ranks. Earnest, sincere, able and eloquent, the Republican party have in him a champion of a brilliant order. Hundreds of honest Democrats all over the State will support Mr. Yates, and he will be our next Governor by an overwhelming majority.

Old Time Democracy.

Last week we published a number of extracts from the writings of the fathers giving their views upon the subject of slavery. We have republished it in this number, and by its side have placed a column of the opinions of "New-light Democracy" upon the same subject! Read them together and draw your own conclusions.

Hon. Vital Jarrot.

The State Central Committee having suggested Mr. Jarrot as a proper person to fill the vacancy upon the State ticket in place of Hon. F. A. Hoffman, who declines, being a candidate for Lieut. Governor, we have placed his name upon the ticket, and will keep it their until the election, unless it should be determined to call the State Convention together to make a nomination. We know Col. Jarrot well—he was a member of the State Legislatue during the session of 1857, where we were Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives and among the most reliable and influential Republicans was Vital Jarrot. He is not only a working Republican, but has plenty of back bone, and was not scared when the bullies, swaggered, and blustered. The "Rail Splitter" don't profess to be very plucky, but like Col. Jarrot it will tell the truth in language likely to be understood, tho' Satan, the guardian angel of the black democracy should object.

Caucussing and Cussing.

"Northern Democrats have been sacrificed and driven out of Congress for fighting the battles of the south. But one lone Senator remains true to the interests of the whole country, and he these Southern Senators are trying to kill by caucussing and cussing."—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

Northern doughfaces were repudiated by those they betrayed, for the sake of basking in sunshine of Southern favor. No man in the nation cringed to the slave power from the hour he entered public life, as did Stephen A. Douglas, that "one lone Senator." Whenever any dirty work was to be done, so mean in its character that no Southern man would debase himself by doing it, Douglas was called upon, and with the alacrity that the slave responds to the crack of the overseer's whip, did he respond to their bidding. He is held in utter contempt by all true men—north and south.

"He hears
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal, universal hiss
Of public scorn."

The Washington Constitution thus retracts one of its slanderous attacks on Mr. Lincoln:

"We can honestly say that we are glad the friends of Mr. Lincoln have taken the pains to cause that gentleman's stationery account, as member of Congress, to be examined, with a view to ascertain whether the scandal concerning his having bad several pairs of boots charged to that account and of course paid for out of the public funds, was or was not well founded. We published the allegation to that effect from *The Louisville Courier*, with the simultaneous expression of a hope that some one would investigate it; since, trifling as the circumstance might seem to many, we thought, that if true, it indicated such a disgracefully low estimate on the part of Mr. Lincoln of the duties and responsibilities of a representative, and of the principles of honor and honesty, that it ought to be known to the people who are now asked to elevate him to the highest office in the nation; and if untrue, we, knowing that such weapons damage their authors more than those against whom they are aimed, desired to see the charge fall into disuse. We frankly say that the officer of the House of Representatives, having in charge the stationery accounts, has certified through the newspapers that the records of his office furnish no evidence of any transaction like that laid to Mr. Lincoln's charge."

West Side Wide Awakes.

The live young Republicans of west Chicago, have organized a "wide awakes," club and already it numbers nearly a hundred members. Capt. Raymond has been elected commander and is drilling them most throughly. We hope soon to hear of an organization on the North side and and after that is completed, one in every ward in the city. It is necessary for the friends of freedom to be "wide awake in this contest. Are the democracy alarmed at the prospect of the Republican party, and propose, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania to unite the powers of darkness, and running but one electoriol ticket. It is time for us to wake up in Chicago. Since the adjournment of the convention but little has been done politically in this city, while the whole country is in a blaze. We are asked a dozen times a day why no ratification meeting has yet been called.—Let those who have the matter in charge attend to it at once. The Goths and Vandals have their tickets in the field and the time to prepare for earnest, determined effort is at hand. Let us to work.

A Lincoln Rail.

The Republicans of that "live," town Whitewater, Wis., have raised a Lincoln Rail 120 feet high, from the top of which proudly floats the flag of our Union. It bears the name of our stand and bearers Lincoln & Hamlin. We hope to have the pleasure of visiting Whitewater, during the Canvass—Every body in that portion of the moral vineyard is for "Old Abe." The scarcity of Democrats in that section accounts for the small amount of whiskey that is sold there.

Bobtail Nominee.

Hershell V. Johnson a Missouri Compromise—Nebraska Bill—Popular Sovereignty—Slave Code—Union—Fire-eating Secession Democrat has been placed on the bobtail Democratic Presidential ticket for Vice President. *Hershell*, though great on optics, will fail to discover the Douglas star in the political heavens. Reason—it has winked out.

Chips and Splinters.

Dug. Democrat.—"The Republicans look *sore* this morning" (after little D's. nomination.)

Bystander, aloud—Do they indeed? Let's see. SOAR, "*to fly aloft, to mount on eagle's wing.*" You are right, Esq. They do carry heads in air. The nomination just suits them. It is a very cosy ticket to beat! Stake your bets on that!

Our party is *National.*—*Ex.*

Notional you should have said.

We have representative delegates from ALL the States.—*Ex.*

When did you hear from Missouri, S. C., Va., Tenn., Ky. and Oregon last? Prithee tell us.

Douglas is the *strongest* man the Convention could have nominated.—*Ex.*

Yes; and oh, so *strong!* that the political olifactories of the Seceeders "who can stand niggers" couldn't endure him. "His offence is rank, and smells to Heaven."

Hark, Peter! What is that?

That? Why, that is a "Kill-kenny cat" and the Baltimore MEW-SICK.

Well, daddy? What do they mean by "*irrepressible conflict*" at Charleston and Baltimore?

Don't know, child! It' above your comprehension. Children should be seen and not heard!

You're a *Democrat*, Papa! You ought to know! SOME OF THE DEMOCRATS KNOW, DON'T THEY?

Hush, Jim, or I'll spank you, and put you to bed. I'm worried enough without your questions.

[Some of the D———ts do know what the "I. C." means, and many a poor boy's father is WORRIED about this time.]—Ed. comments.

Douglas will find "Jordan am a hard road to trobel." Before he gets to the Presidency he has got to improve his limb and muscle. He will have to *Dumb-Bell Everet* a-while—climb over a lofty ridge—(Breckenridge)—pass a long LANE—(Jo. Lane)—and do the thing impossible, which is to outrun Lincoln. His coat-tail draggles now, and those limbs of his will never carry him through!

Plantation Nigger.—Massa, if we Niggers could vote, we'd show de white folks sum polerticks. I'se got great respects for DIS UNION! but I'se down on dat dar Douglas, kase he plays possum to ebery body.

Master—Hut, Sambo, Douglas ain't for DIS-UNION, and as to voting, we'll vote for you and save you the trouble.

P. N.—No trouble, Massa; not a bit.—We'd as leif vote as pick cotton.

Wide Awakes.

The "Chicago Wide Awake Club" had a most enthusiastic meeting on Tuesday evening last. A re-organization of the Club was had and the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—J. J. RICHARDS.

Vice Presidents—S. B. PEASY, A. C. HESSING, F. A. PIERCE.

Secretary—G. I. Waterman.

Treasurer—S. D. Ward.

Directors—J. Q. Hoyt, S. D. Ward, O. Sundell, Theobold Hartman, Wallace Harry.

Col. Wm. S. Johnson, Jr., was re-elected Commander, and Messrs. F. Mears, W. Hudson Osborne, and A. S. Chadbourne, Captains.

The Club have secured for their use, a spacious hall on Lake street, which they propose to furnish in a manner suitable for general campaign purposes as well as their regular drill. Their meetings are held on every Tuesday and Friday evenings, and are devoted to drill, political discussion, speeches &c; and every friend of the cause, whether citizens or strangers, visiting the City, is cordially invited to be present. This organization is the result of an enthusiastic love for Republican principles, and is a centre around which all liberty-loving men may gather and express their feelings in action. Let the Republican young men of Chicago see to it, that our flame burns as brightly, and does not pale before that of the east. We hope to see before election day, the light of at least fifteen hundred torches blazing in our streets, and to see this light which has been kindled in New England, increase in brilliancy as it journey's westward. Let every young man see to it, that his influence is felt in this matter, and report himself with torch in hand and his tri-color cap at head-quarters. Remember Wide Awake Hall No. 39 Lake street.

☞ Are you going into the Country to celebrate the 4th of July? If you are, be sure to call at John B. Meyers 74 Dearborn street, and get some of his choice brands of Cigars. He is receiving them direct from Havana every week.

☞ Ellis Smalley, 331 West Lake street, is the oldest and best Cistern, Tank, and Rectifying and Pickling Tub maker in the City. He is an enterprising citizen, and will allow none but the best of work to leave his shop.

For "The Rail Splitter."

REPUBLICAN SONG.

Respectfully dedicated to the South Side "Wide Awakes."

SONG BY H. C. BALLARD.

TUNE—"*Columbia's the gem of the ocean.*"

Oh! Lincoln the hope of the nation,
The pride of the brave and the free;
In the truth of a heartfelt oblation,
We offer full homage to thee—
Thy name as our watchword shall never
Be shrouded from liberty's view,
Oh! Lincoln and Hamlin forever,
Three cheers for the brave and the true.

Chorus:
Three cheers for the brave and the true,
Three cheers for the brave and the true—
Oh! Lincoln and Hamlin for ever,
Three cheers for the brave and the true!

When faction is threatening the nation,
And dark clouds shut freedom from view,
The men for the hour and the station,
Are those who have ever been true;
Then fling out our banner, and ever
Keep this our proud motto in view,
Oh! Lincoln and Hamlin forever,
Three cheers for the brave and the true.

Chorus:
Three cheers, &c.

A long and a strong pull together,
Will give us the leaders we crave;
In the fairest and foulest of weather,
We know they are tried, true and brave.
Then rally around them, and never
Keep this our proud motto in view,
Oh! Lincoln and Hamlin forever,
Three cheers for the brave and the true.

Chorus:
Three cheers, &c.

Agents Wanted.

We want an active and energetic agent in every town in the North-west, to canvass for subscribers for "The Rail Splitter," to whom we will pay a fair compensation for his services. In the meantime, we call upon all Republicans who desire the success of "Old Abe," and Republican principles, to aid us in extending its circulation. Fifty cents for the campaign is a small amount.

Will not our exchanges favor us by publishing this notice?

Caved In.

Maj. Ranney of the Peoria Union, the ablest and fiercest Buchannan paper in Illinois, and the one too that dealt Douglas sledge hammer blows in the contest of 1858 has caved in and hoisted the Douglas flag. Hereafter he must dance to the music of the *Times*, which declared the administration had bought Ranney for $417. The order will soon come from the White House to take down the tail splitters pratical flag and hoist the vote and banner or which are inscribed the name of Breckenridge & Lane. He must obey it or "off goes his head."

Mr. Thomasson's Speech.

On the first page of our paper will be found the able, eloquent and argumentative speech of Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson of this city. Mr. Thomasson is a gentleman of high social and political position, and was formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky, of which State he is a native. He is perfectly familiar with slavery in all its bearings. We bespeak for it an attentive perusal.

THE CITY.

☞ The 4th of July is at hand, and every patriot in Illinois, will of course, celebrate it. One of the most rational ways of doing so, is by getting up exhibitions of fire-works. There are half-a-dozen of places in the City where they are sold. L. A. Talcott, 67 Randolph street, has the most extensive and cheapest assortment in Chicago. He is receiving large orders every day from all parts of the West for them; and a person who has once patronized him, is always sure to call again. Talcott's fire-works are all the rage in Chicago. Don't forget the place, 67 Randolph street, next door to "The Rail Splitter Office."

Attention—Wide Awakes!

Sam Dunn & Co., No. 101 Randolph Street, furnish Wide Awake Uniforms, at very reasonable rates. Let our country friends remember this.

F. E. Rigby & Son.

F. E. Rigby & Son, No. 81 Randolph Street, have one of the most extensive and elegant assortment of Wall and Window Shade Papers in the city. They are besides elegant and accomplished Ornamental and Sign Painters, and are deserving of public patronage.

PAINTING.—Among the best fancy and Ornamental Painters in the City, is B. F. Chase, No. 108 Randolph street. Mr. Chase paints Banners, Flags, Transparencies, and at reasonable prices. Some of his work we have seen, will compare favorably with any ever done in the North-West.

☞ One of the most extensive and most fashionable, and yet cheapest establishments for the sale of Millinery and Straw Goods, is H. M. Wethrells. We say so because our better-half has so pronounced it, and says that such is the opinion of all the ladies of taste and fashion in the City.

One thing we do know, and that is, that there is continually a great rush of ladies there, and that they never go away without a bonnet, and a smiling countenance.

☞ John L. Root, Agent for the Hampden Cigar Company, and dealer in foreign and domestic Liquors, is continually in the receipt of No. 1, Cigars and Liquors. He has constantly a large stock on hand, and those who wish to buy had better drop in on him. His place of business is 18 Dearborn street.

☞ Jno. R. Floyd is about establishing a Letter Dispatch Post, upon the principl of the Celebrated Blood's Dispatch in Philadelphia. It is a thing much needed, and Mr. Floyd who is a young gentlemen of energy of character, deserves the liberal support of our citizens.

☞ Those who patronize J. Willett & Co., say they sell boots and shoes at astonishingly low prices. We know by experience that Willett always gives to those who patronise him a first rate article. He keeps none other. The next time you invest in boots or shoes, drop into his place of business under the Matteson House, Randolph street.

☞ The business card of Johnson & Diversy, No. 199 South Water street, will be found in our advertising columns. This is one of the most extensive establishments in the North-West, and their stock of Wines, Brandies and Liquors of every description is of a superior quality. They import directly from France and Germany, and persons desiring a pure article of liquor, should not fail to call on them.—With Col. Diversy the people are already well acquainted, and we but speak the sentiments of the entire community, when we say, Chicago has no better or more correct business man than is he.

They are also agents for Lill & Diversy's celebrated malt liquors. Persons in the Country by sending an order to them for liquors, may depend upon receiving a pure article.

☞ Col. Chauncey L. Watkins, No. 93 Randolph street, is Notary Public and Commission of Deeds for all the States and Territories. Business transacted with dispatch—Cheap for Cash.

At a meeting of the Wide Awake Club of Chicago, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That the thanks of this Club be, and are hereby tendered to the "Chicago Press and Tribune Co.," for their very liberal donation of One Hundred Dollars to this Club; and we trust that their efforts so loud and so well-directed for the cause in which we are all engaged, may be crowned with success, and that they may be amply rewarded.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Club be, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. I. N Arnold, Hon N. H. Judd, N. Mears, Esq., C. H. Farwell Esq., Asher Carter Esq. Wm. L. Church Esq., Wm. H. Bradley Esq. and others, for their liberal donations to this Club.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Club be, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. I. W. Arnold, and the Hon. N. H. Judd, for their munificent hospitalities extended to this Club, on the occasion of their recent parade.

Resolved—That these resolutions be published in the Republican papers of the City.

J. J. RICHARDS, President.
G. I. WATERMAN, Secretary.
June 26th, 1860.

Correspondance.

BUDA, Ill., June 24, 1860.

EDITOR "RAIL SPLITTER:"

The Republicans hereaway are enthusiastic in their support of "Honest Ole Abe," and the eloquent "Dick Yates." No nomination could have been made to please us better. Our confidence is the wisdom and discretion of Conventions is much strengthened by the action of the Decatur and Chicago Conventions. In our little town and vicinity, there are but few democrats to convert, and we intend to have them with us before the first of November next. We believe that a spirited Campaign paper is just what we need to stir us up to a doubling of our diligence, and for the conversion of democrats; hence we are awaiting with impatient anxiety to receive your first number. From what we know, and have heard of the Prorpietor of "The Rail Splitter," we expect just such a paper as our cause demands.

"Hurry up your cakes" Mr. Editor, and give us a specimen number, and then look out for a club. B.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1860.

CHARLES LEIB Esq.—Dear Sir:—The sky is bright in Pennsylvania. The People's Party are up and dressed for the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and we will give Old Abe Lincoln, the jolly flat-boatman and sterling Illinois rail-splitter, at least twenty thousand majority. If Douglas should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, we will have lively times in this State, for his friends will fight. They however look down in the mouth, they feel that the power of the administration backed by the South, will try to slaughter him. Be it, who it may, however, we will triumph, for our people are thoroughly disgusted with the two-faced, hollow-hearted Democracy, who would steal the living of heaven to serve the devil in, could they thereby extend slavery and prevent American industry from being protected. Andy Curtain, our candidate for Governor, is on the stump, and is making the wool fly from the nigger-loving party.

Gen. Foster, about whose popularity and ability on the stump, so much has been said, keeps out of his way, and it is well he does, for should they ever meet, we would never again have anything but a dissolving view of their Democratic General.

The tariff dodge he has been trying to play off, wont go down. In 1844 you will remember, we were sold by a similar operation, and we have learned wisdom by experience. It is true that Buchanan deceived us; we had however, a right to expect he would stand by the interests of his native State, but like Benedict Arnold, he sold out to the enemy—and as was Arnold, so is Buchanan executed by all honest true men. The people of our State do not believe there is a sincere tariff man in the Democratic party, and consequently will not trust them.

I observed in one of the papers from the interior, that you are about establishing a campaign paper to be called "The Rail Splitter," and send you a few subscribers. Send a few copies to the enclosed names and you shall have a good club in this "City of brotherly love." All your old friends in Pennsylvania, ask, is that you? make a clean breast of it, and shew up the rascality of your former political associates.

Should we not meet before, consider yourself invited to "smile" when we meet at Willard's Hotel, at old Abe's Inauguration. As ever yours truly.

For "The Rail Splitter."

The Poor Foreigner.

[Continued from last week.]

Having been somewhat of a rambler myself, I have experienced the warmth of their hospitality in their own homes—can testify to their patience in guiding their stammering tongues in learning our language, they indeed seeming to consider it a compliment that we trouble ourselves to learn them at all, and I am afraid that we return their courteousness but poorly. Although the poorer classes when they have once become acclimated, and surmounted the difficulties of learning our language, have a wider field for their energies—and eventually make themselves more comfortable houses than in their own countries, still they feel the loss of many social pleasures—simple cheap amusements—accessible to the poorest—the gatherings on national holidays and religious festivals—the lovely scenery—the glorious music—the pleasure gardens—the rambles through beautiful parks adorned with Flora's loveliest children (and foreigners generally are such cordial loversof flowers,) and 'tis indeed often affecting to see the eager fondness with which many a grey headed old peasant looks upon the pale anemone which is sacred to the feast of pentecost, or the rose, through whose medium he told his bashful tale of first love, or the gay boquet which reminds him of the days when he wove garlands of such flowers for the midsummer pole around which old and young, rich and poor danced the pleasant dances of their country. Every season has to them its floral emblem, every day its innocent pleasures, and when I remembered how grandly the winds surged and sighed through the pine forests of romantic Sweden, their mysterious murmurings as they sway to and fro, causing you to understand how the wild Scandinavian mythology had taken such deep root in the hearts of these people who daily listen to the tones of the wood gods, and inhale the balsamic fragrance which they seem to breathe through the dark woods, when I remembered how delightful were the long nights without darkness on the bosom of some of the many lovely little lakes with which Sweden is situated; quiet clear waters, fringed with wild honey-suckles and pond lilies, fit haunts for water nymphs, spots where you would not be surprised to see the Neck rise and sing his mournful song; when I recalled all these and a thousand other pleasant memories, but above all, the winning names, the warm hospitality of the people, I could not wonder at the home-sickness of the poor invalid—whom according to my promise, I went to see, but he had gone home—he was no longer a foreigner, no longer homesick and hungry, he had entered on a new state of existence, in a land where there is no distinction of race or color, where all enter on equal terms as native born citizens in the home land of the Soul. A RAMBLER.

For "The Rail Splitter."

Homestead Law.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not as yet seen the Prospectus of your contemplated campaign paper, but presume the object of its establishment is to promote the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, thereby securing the triumph of the Republican party. While you will no doubt, earnestly urge their election and set forth the benefits to be derived from the success of the party, to the country and the laboring classes, it is to be hoped, you will call especial attention to that plank in the platform which has reference to the granting of lands to actual settlers by the General Government.

It was my fortune to be one of the originators of the "Land Reform Party," and am now, as I always have been, fully satisfied that the passage of a liberal Homestead Law would settle the question of slavery in the territories. There can be no question as to the constitutionality of such a law. Article IV Section III of the Constitution says. "The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property belonging to the United States."

The Black Democracy profess to be devoted to the interest of the masses, yet we find them throwing every obstacle in the way of the Homestead bill.

Let the Republicans stand firmly by that plank, urge its importance upon the people, and they will attain the object for which the party was organized, the non-extension of slavery beyond the limits where it now exists; while at the same time they will let down the bars that prevent the mechanics and laborers who crowd our cities, the men who were denounced in the United States Senate as the "mud sills," of society, from settling upon the public lands.

If upon the organization of a territory the public lands were surveyed and laid out into farms and village lots, subject to entry by a citizen or head of a family for purposes of cultivation, as a gift from government; countless millions from the rotten and broken down despotisms of the old world, would flock to our shores to partake of, and enjoy the blessings of our free institutions. Such being the case, it cannot for a moment be supposed another slave state could be added to the Union. Slavery would be circumscribed, the non-slaveholders would migrate from the slave states to the free lands, and the slave-power would loose its potency by the diminution of its representation in Congress. This is a subject that commends itself to the philanthropists of all parties, sects, and creeds. Its discussion will enlist all true patriots, and thereby enhance the prospects of a glorious triumph.

Yours respectfully,
E. SMALLEY.

Chicago, June 20, 1860.

Stark County—Correspondance.

LAFAYETTE, June 21, 1860.

"Molly Stark" is a little County but crammed full of live Republicans. A few years ago Democrats here, had things pretty much their own way—but after the "Little Joker" let down the bars which our fore-fathers put up against the spread of human slavery, that he might let the vile curse into Kansas, he broke down the "middle wall of partition" between us, and honest Democrats, and they rushed into the Republican party by hundreds. So that now, little Stark gives a big majority for our nominees. There is still, however, much good material left in the Democratic party of this County, out of which we hope to make living actors—faithful Republican voters between this and the first of November next. To this end, we desire that a *live* campaign paper, such as we have every reason to believe "The Rail Splitter" will be, shall obtain with us a large subscription list. We are anxiously awaiting the advent of your "*specimen brick*" that we may "*pitch in*" and give it a fine circulation, that we may put it in the way of our Democratic friends—that its living burning truths shall send conviction home to every incorrigible sinner's heart, which like a thorn in the side, or a poke under the fifth rib with a twelve foot rail, shall leave him ill at ease until he finds peace and rest in working for our principles and our candidates—for honest Old Abe, and the eloquent and faithful Yates, for the ticket, and for our principles, we are going to work with a will—with an energy and determination that a good cause can alone inspire. Why sir, we have working men—we have *live* men, brave men enlisted for the war—who will fight and fight unflinchingly until the victory is won. Once a week to you our order comes, "a little more grape Capt. Bragg." Hastily Yours,

MOLLY STARK.

For the Rail Splitter.

MR. EDITOR:—We claim to be a free people,—to have the right to proclaim our sentiments upon all subjects, at all times, and every where. But we are not free men; free speech is not allowed the men of the North, south of Mason and Dixon's line. In substance the latter day democracy say it is necessary to believe that slavery is right,—is a divine institution, and that it exists in the territories under the constitution. To be permitted to travel in the south, a northern man must acquiesce in their views. If questioned, and he expresses views different from theirs, he is either tarred and feathered, rode on a rail or driven away. The possession of a Republican newspaper is *prima facie* evidence to the slavery propagandists of unsoundness on the goose. They have broken every compromise, violated every agreement, disregarded every pledge they have made, and seemingly entered into a compact with the northern democracy the more surely to spread slavery. The only qualification required for democracy is to be a slaveholder, and favor its extension. A northern democrat like the slaves in the south is permitted to "pass on good behavior." But not so the man who opposes slavery. When northern merchants go south to collect money from delinquent debtors, if they do not desire to pay, they have but to raise the cry of "Abolitionist," and the unfortunate creditor is compelled to leave before he is ready; is not protected by the officers of the law, and loses his debt.

The rule of the democratic party is more despotic than is that of the Czar of Russia. When northern men were daily murdered on the plains of Kansas, by the minions of slavery, the President refused to protect the people, but he did send the United States troops there, to enforce the demands of the friends of that institution. When the cry of help came up from Kansas to the White House, the response was; submit to the demands of the slavepower, come into the Union under Lecompton Constitution, and all will be well, but refuse and, during my term of office, you shall not be heard

The people of this nation will no longer submit to such tyranny. They mean to elect an honest man President—one who will stand by the north, and will also do justice to the south, and that man is "Abe Lincoln." He has been placed upon a platform, upon which the friends of freedom stand. They mean to send him to Washington on the People's Express Lightning Train. The Locomotive is the Constitution; it is already fired up. Freedom is conductor, and the train will certainly make good time. Let all honest, right-minded men jump aboard. Be careful you do get on the democratic train, for that will be switched off at Salt River.

SIDNEY.

Graceland Cemetery.

We are quite sure that very few of our fellow citizens are yet aware of the existence of this new and most beautiful "rural city of the dead," situated on the North side, half a mile west of Lake Michigan, and only two miles from the city limits, accessible by a fine and just finished road, of a mixture of cement-like clay and gravel, by the Chicago & Milwaukee R. R.; and moreover, may soon be reached also by the Horse Railway, whose line, as is expected, will soon extend as far as the east entrance of the Cemetery; thus rendering access easy on all sides, and suitable for all seasons, weather and tastes.

But by far the most inviting road to Graceland Cemetery is the nearly finished turnpike west of the "Lake View" road, through a continuous and gracefully-winding park, whose erect and shade-giving trees seem to be almost conscious of the great and beneficial use they soon are about to perform in favor of thousands of pilgrims that are soon to pass under the cover of their outstretched green arms, into the "sacred city," whence they are never to return; and as you look up into their cheerfully-smiling, broad, emerald faces, you seem at once to discover in the eager zeal with which they attempt to shield you from the scorching rays of a burning sun, and protect you from the down pouring water of a passing thunder-cloud, that they understand their mission, and are more than ready to bow in deference to the decree that appointed them apparently silent, though men outliving "sentinels, on the road leading to the sacred city of the dead."

Once arrived at the main entrance of the grounds, you at once perceive that some powerful and most energetic causes must have been here at work, to produce such wonderful results in so short a time; the work having been commenced last April, and without drawing upon itself more than the attention of our people.

With the exception of the half-finished gateway, built in the form of an arch out of solid rock, telling of the infancy of this before your eyes, laying and far-stretching burial ground, you might just as well imagine yourself in front of one of the most precise and most scrupulously laid-out graveyard—so much has nature done to bless and adorn this spot with all her beautifying riches and gifts. We daresay that no one visiting this place will return without the vivid impression that "Graceland Cemetery," whose very appelation indicates its graceful, undulating and picturesque scenery and general qualities, must become to Chicago what Mount Pleasent is to Baltimore, Mount Auburn to Boston, Laurel Hill to Philadelphia, and *Pere le Chaise* to Paris—viz: "the pride of her citizens, and the object of curiosity and admiration for passing travelers and strangers."

The Graceland Cemetery Company owns over 120 acres, but of this only 80 acres are enclosed by a beautiful high and grayish painted fence, the cost of which alone, amounts to several thousand dollars. Of the enclosed 80 acres, there are 50 acres subdivided into lots ranging from 15 to 26 upward; and 30 acres Mr. T. B. Bryan the energetic President of the Company, reserved for a Park, where, during our fair seasons, the friends of those reposing in these beautiful grounds, may from wordly cares rest their weary heads and hearts, in sight of the mansion where there beloved ones abide. In the midst of the park there will be a small lake, which unlike the Styx or sacred lake of the Egyptians, will serve only for mourners to rest under its cool and refreshing atmosphere, made delicious by the sweet perfumes of the numberless species of these wild daughters of "Dame Rose" and other prairie flowers that seem to vie with each other in beauty and rich profusion of color.

In a word, the grounds are laid out by Mr. Sanders of Philadelphia, under the general supervision of our estimable fellow-citizen, T. B. Bryan Esq., with so much discretion and taste, as to satisfy the most fastidious. The principal avenues which are 20 feet wide, and the smaller walk 10 feet wide, are so admirably constructed as to bring at once into full view, the graceful undulating and pictureque features of the whole grounds, which decidedly are the best that could have been selected for the purpose and far enough not to be an impediment to the growth of the City for many many centuries to come.

We are fully convinced that this host of the many liberal improvements with which Mr. Bryan has beautified and adorned Chicago and her surroundings, will be gratefully acknowledged and appreciated by her citizens.

New-Light Democracy.

The "Democracy" is the same every-where—North, South, East, and West. It seeks the ascendency of the same principles, and the success of the same measures, in all sections.—[*Wash. Union.*

The Democrats of the South in the present canvass cannot rely on the old ground of defence and excuse for Slavery, for they seek not merely to maintain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

The "Democracy" is national. It is the same in Maine and Massachusetts that it is in Virginia and South Carolina.—[*Alb. Argus.*

Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of slavery. If we stop there, we weaken our cause by the very argument intended to advance it; *for we propose to take into new Territories human beings unfit for liberty, self-government, and equal association with other men. We must go a step further.* We must show that African Slavery is a moral, religious, natural, and probably, in the general, a necessary institution of society.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

We rejoice in our candidates as national—in our principles as national—the same everywhere.—*Senator Bright.*

Make the laboring man the slave of one man instead of the slave of society, and he would be better off.

Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti.

Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substantial.—*Senator Mason, of Virginia.*

The platform on which we have placed our candidates is no sectional thing. It is broad enough to cover, and does cover, the whole Union. Its principles are the same in the free and in the slave States.—*Senator Hunter.*

Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery the beautiful, healthy, and natural being which they are trying to adopt.

THE SLAVES ARE GOVERNED FAR BETTER THAN THE FREE LABORERS OF THE NORTH. OUR SLAVES ARE NOT ONLY BETTER OFF AS TO PHYSICAL COMFORT THAN FREE LABORERS, BUT THEIR MORAL CONDITION IS BETTER.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

I trust the day will come when the principles of Democracy, as understood and practiced at the South, will prevail over the entire country.—*Senator Evans.*

Men are not born entitled to equal rights. It would be nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and spurred to ride them, and the riding does them good.

Life and liberty are not inalienable.

The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false and aboresecently fallacious.—[*Richmond Enquirer.*

Shall the Democratic party fear this issue to oppose the extension of Slavery? No, indeed! THERE IS NOT A SINGLE DEMOCRAT IN THE WHOLE OF THE NORTH OPPOSED TO THE EXTENSION OF SOUTHERN SOCIETY, OR SO-CALLED EXTENSION OF "SLAVERY," and they only await the truth spoken out, and things called by their right names, to sweep the Abolition atmosphere from the Republic, and to bury its besotted tools in the profoundest depths—the lowest possible depth of public contempt.—[*N. Y. Day Book, Dem. paper.*

Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution.—*James Buchanan.*

If the Constitution carries Slavery there (in the Territories), without affirmative law, no power on earth can take it away.—*Douglas, at Chicago.*

Colfax on Lincoln.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax wrote a letter to the Republicans of the District he represents, and which he will continue to represent, as he has been renominated. In this letter he reviews the proceedings of Congress, showing that the Republicans in that body have been faithful to their pledges. Of Mr. Lincoln, he speaks in the following eloquent language:

"However men may differ as to political principles, no one in the broad land, from the most gifted Senator to the bitterest partisan, has even whispered the slightest doubt of the unbending integrity and inflexible honesty of Abraham Lincoln. And a happy era, indeed, will be inaugurated when a President sits in our White House, who, unlike the present incumbent, will neither fear nor protest against Congress investigating the official conduct of his Administration, but will, on the contrary, armed with conscious rectitude, challenge and invite the severest scrutiny of friend or foe. In other respects, too, the choice of the Chicago Convention seems singularly fortunate. Reared amid all the disadvantages of orphanage and poverty, without the benefit of classical or collegiate education, and with only such attainments as could be acquired during the stern toils of frontier life, our gallant standard-bearer has so cultivated, in maturer years, his native intellect, that he stands before the American people now, a giant in intellect as he is in stature, and one of the best and truest representatives of the self-made men of the Republic. Nor is this all. His election will prove that, under our institutions, the Presidency is not more accessible to the child of wealth, of culture and of distinction, than to the poor farm-boy of the Western prairies—and that here, if nowhere else in the wide world, is merit the true test of distinction and fame. Elected, as he undoubtedly will be, flunkeyism and aristocracy will be banished from the White House, I trust not only for a term, but forever thereafter; and the People's President, himself, both the child and the champion of free labor, will welcome there with the hearty greetings of an honest heart the humble pioneer of the distant West as cordially as if he stood before him glittering with the stars and jewels that adorn the most talented and distinguished diplomatists from abroad. To attain such a desirable result as this, and to restore the Government to the principles of its founders, let us all labor, zealously and heartily, and patriotically; feeling, as has been well said by another, that 'With the faith of Abraham, and the courage of Hannibal, we shall surely conquer the Wrong and maintain Right.'"

OLD TIME DEMOCRACY.

"Your late purchase of an estate, with a view of emancipating the slaves on it, is a generous and noble proof of your humanity. Would to God a like spirit might diffuse itself generally into the minds of the people of this country."—WASHINGTON'S LETTER TO LAFAYETTE.

"I never would have drawn my sword in the cause of America if I could have conceived that thereby I was helping to found a nation of slaves."—LAFAYETTE.

"One hour of American Slavery is fraught with more misery than ages of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose."

"*I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just*, and that His justice cannot sleep forever. A revolution is among possible events. The Almighty has no attribute which would side with us in such a struggle."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"It is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants Slavery. Give me Liberty, or give me Death!"—PATRICK HENRY, of Virginia.

"Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on principle.

"I give to my slaves their freedom to which my conscience tells me they are justly entitled. It has a long time been a matter of the deepest regret to me, that the circumstances under which I inherited them, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the laws of the land, have prevented my emancipating them in my life time, which it is my full intention to do in case I can accomplish it."—JOHN RANDOLPH.

"Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and nations.—WILLIAM WIRT.

"Slavery stifles industry and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and Providence; it discourages skill, impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at their fountain head."—JUDGE CASTON, of North Carolina.

"The earth, which multiplies her productions under the hands of the free born laborer seems to shrink into barrenness under the sweat of the slave."—DR. RUSH.

"So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by sword, or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—HENRY CLAY.

"My opposition to the extension of slavery dates further back than 1844—forty years further back; and as this is a suitable time for a general declaration, and a sort of general conscience delivery, I will say, that my opposition to it dates from 1804, when I was a student at law in the State of Tennessee, and studied the subject of African Slavery in an American book—a Virginia book—Tucker's Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries."—THOMAS H. BENTON.

"Slavery is an atrocious debasement of human nature."—DR. FRANKLIN.

"It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man."—JAMES MADISON.

"We have found that this evil (slavery), has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States."—JAMES MONROE.

"It would rejoice my very soul, that every one of my fellow-beings were emancipated. We ought to lament and deplore the necessity of holding our fellow-men in bondage. Believe me I shall honor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery."—PATRICK HENRY.

Hamlin's Residence.

The following account of a visit to the house of Hannibal Hamlin affords a vivid idea of the simple mode of life usual with the future Vice-President of the United States:

"Having had business to call me to this city, I thought I would ride down the river to Hampden (about five miles), and purchase a cargo of tannin for a customer (a Quaker), and at the same time call upon my old friend, Hamlin. After knocking at his plain and comfortable residence, a fine-looking specimen of a farmer's daughter came to the door; and, said I, 'Is Senator Hamlin at home?' The answer was, 'He is; but not in the house at this time.' Yankee fashion, says I, 'Where is he?' 'Down in the field,' was the reply. 'Show me the way,' said I. No sooner said than done, and there I found our distinguished friend at work. Himself and son, a fine-looking young man, were gathering pumpkins. You, no doubt, have often heard of Yankee pumpkin pies, and doubtless eaten them too. These were grown amid a field of corn, which, we are sorry to say, is rather light this year, in Maine especially. He has no other help, and with a fine little farm of only ten acres of tillage land, he told me he yearly raised more than sufficient for all his use, and for ten years had always had corn left over to sell, from ten to twenty bushels; but this year he thought he should not. He had his family horse (a good one) in a common farm wagon, just drawing the last load of pumpkins. All his harvesting is done, except the corn. He had a lame back that day, from the effects of carrying his wheat up-stairs to his granary; it was all cleaned up, and looked finely. He has his ground plowed and subsoiled, together with a large manure heap, in good shape, made from the waste earth and muck, some other additions, with a few casks of lime added. He has his cranberry bed, and all the small fixings, such as good poultry yard, fine hogs, &c., while for dinner every article upon the table was grown upon this snug little farm."

A Good Story.

When we hear a good story or pretty thing, we go upon the principle, that they keep better by letting our friends enjoy it with us, so here he goes:

The next morning after the nomination of Lincoln, we met Hon. George C. Bestor, ex-Mayor of Peoria, and, we believe, at present State Senator from the Peoria District. Said we, "George, what makes you so hoarse this morning?" "Why, I stood around *listening* to you chaps about over Lincoln's nomination, and you did so much of it that I am so hoarse I can hardly speak this morning."—[*Quincy Whig.*

Advertisements.

B. F. CHASE,
SIGN PAINTER,
109 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE A LOT and TWO NEW HOUSES on West side—upon which there is an encumbrance of $700, for an unincumbered residence lot.
Apply at 101 Washington St.,—Room No. 6 up stairs, or Post Office Box 3790.
June 23d, 1860.

WANTED immediately, at 247 Hubbard Street, West Side, a Swedish or German Girl, from 13 to 16 years of age, to take the care of a child and assist in house work.

WANTED, a good boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, apply at this Office.

JOHNSON & DIVERSY,
Dealers in
FOREIGN BRANDIES,
GINS AND WINES.
Old Rye, Bourbon and Malt Whisky.

Manufacturers of Rectified Whiskey and Domestic Liquors.

Agents for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Brown Stout, and Rectified Malt Vinegar.

No. 170 South Water Street, corner LaSalle Street.
Orders for Ale, Lager Beer and Porter, if left at our Store, will receive prompt attention.

CIRCULAR.—We would ask respectfully to call your attention to our Stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, and superior quality of Old Kentucky Bourbon, Monongahela, Rye and Malt Whisky.
Our Stock is replenished almost entirely anew, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices for cash, or to prompt and responsible parties on favorable terms.
Wholesale dealers will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine our Liquors before buying. Hotels and Saloons supplied in such quantities and packages as they may require.
Apothecaries, Invalids and Private Families may rely implicitly upon getting a pure article of Wines and Liquors, packed and shipped by Express, to any part of the country. Samples sent by Express when desired. Letters enquiring prices and terms promptly replied to. Especial attention given to all orders for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Brown Stout. A superior article in quarter and half barrels put up expressly for family use.
Orders for Rectified Whisky and Ale must be accompanied with the money.
Address, JOHNSON & DIVERSY,
P. O. Box 4138. Chicago, Ill.

DIMOCK, KNOTT & BRENTANO,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,
No. 116 Randolph street,—Rooms No's 2 and 4 Odd Fellows' Hall.
JOHN H. DIMOCK, ELAM L. KNOTT, LORENZO BRENTANO.
Mr. Brentano is also Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for Wisconsin, Ohio, &c.

ASAY & BRACKEN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
37 CLARK STREET,
CHICAGO.
E. G. ASAY. I. B. BRACKEN.

HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery,
AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY,
No. 77 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
ROBERT HERVEY. ELLIOTT ANTHONY. A. T. GALT.

S. A. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
151 RANDOLPH-ST.—ROOMS No's 10 & 11,
Opposite the Court House,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FERRY, WILLIAMS & PARKS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,
Nos. 12 & 13 Dickey's Building,
Opposite Tremont House,
E. P. FERRY, J. L. WILLIAMS, C. C. PARKS. CHICAGO, ILL.

OWEN & RUSSELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
81 SOUTH CLARK STREET,
(*Opposite the Court House,*)
CHICAGO, ILL.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 180 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington & Madison,
JOSEPH KNOX, JOHN V. EUSTACE, CHAS. H. REED. CHICAGO, ILL.

SHERMAN & KALES,
ATTORNEYS,
Have removed their office to
OGDEN'S BUILDING,
Corner Lake and Clark Streets.

EMERY A. STORRS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,
NO. 76 DEARBORN STREET,
Room 3 CHICAGO, ILL.

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN,
DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY,
AND COUNTY CONSTABLE.
OFFICE, No. 78 SOUTH CLARK STREET, up stairs,
CHICAGO, ... ILLINOIS.
Particular attention will be paid to Collections.

GRACELAND CEMETERY
Two Miles North of Chicago City Limits.

THIS new and beautiful rural burial ground is located on the newly graveled Green Bay Road, one mile beyond the toll gate, and on the high ridge a half mile west of the Lake View Road. Improvements of a substantial and tasteful character, evergreen and other planting, a handsome inclosure with an imposing entrance gate and adjoining vault office of stone, are under contract. Carter & Bauer, architects. But the most attractive feature of the place consists in its graceful woodland undulations, pronounced by Wm. Saunders, Esq., (the eminent landscape gardener from Philadelphia, under whose direction, the grounds are being laid out,) unequaled in the immediate vicinity of Chicago. Selections of lots are being made, as the survey and enclosure approach completion. For conveyance to the Cemetery, and all information respecting it, apply at the office of the Company, temporarily at No. 7 Larmon Block. THOMAS B. BRYAN, President.

BRIGGS HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Wells Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.
WM. F. TUCKER & CO., Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Cor. of Randolph and Wells Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.
B. H. SKINNER, Proprietor.

CHAUNCEY L. WATKINS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER,
Commissioner for all the States & Territories.
OFFICE, No. 93 RANDOLPH STREET,
(Corner Dearborn,)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call attention to his New Establishment, No. 65 East Kinzie Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait on old and new customers.
All those who have had the pleasure of wearing his
CORK SOLE BOOTS,
know that he has no Humbug Exhibition. A good assortment of CUSTOM MADE work on hand, and made to order at short notice. Call and see
L. NEWTON,
65 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

JOHN WRIGHT,
ANDERSON,
Ornamental Confectioner,
83 CLARK STREET,
Opposite the Court House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ice Cream Saloons and General Restaurant. Wedding and other Parties supplied with every Requisite.

HAMPDEN CIGAR COMPANY.
J. L. ROOT, AGENT,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
WINES & LIQUORS,
PLUG, CUT & SMOKING TOBACCO,
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
18 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
P. O. Box 1661.

A. J. SINK,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Pure Wines & Liquors,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
He is also the Manufacturer of A. J. Sink's Celebrated Golden Aromatic Bitters.
No. 360 South Clark Street, Chicago.
☞ All orders promptly filled by addressing P. O. Box 2061.

CHICAGO
STEAM DYE-WORKS.
COOK & McLAIN, No. 98 Dearborn and 123 South Clark street, General Dyers, Scourers and Repairers.
Ladies' Dresses, Crape or Woolen Shawls, Dyed in a Superior Style.
We were awarded the First Premium at the late National Fair. All country Orders by Express faithfully attended to.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
Nos. 45 AND 47 LAKE STREET, (up stairs,)
O. R. KEITH, A. S. FAXON, EDSON KEITH. CHICAGO, ILL.

OTTO STIETZ,
SIGN, ORNAMENTAL & SCENERY PAINTER,
NO. 58 WELLS STREET, CHICAGO,
Opposite the Briggs House.
☞ Window Shades, Banners and Political Flags of every description made to Order.

JOHN H. MEYER,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Choice Brands Cigars,
And Dealer in all kinds of
LEAF, PLUG AND CUT TOBACCO.
74 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

NELSON M. LARAWAY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Carpets, Oil Cloths & Curtain Goods,
Quick sales and small profits is our motto.
No. 139 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

H. M. BLAKE,
SIGN PAINTER.
CAMPAIGN BANNERS
Done on the shortest notice, and in the best style.
No. 106 Washington Street, just west of the Court House, Chicago.

E. SMALLY,
Manufacturer of
CISTERNS,
RAILROAD, GAS METER AND RENDERING TANKS, RECTIFYING AND PICKLING TUBS.
No. 237 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
P. O. Box 3356.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution; that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for Disunion, come from whatever source they may: And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of Disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the Rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas, in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons, in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the People justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force, carries Slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of a territorial legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent re-opening of the African Slave Trade under the cover of our National Flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our Country and Age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting Slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the Public Lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Free Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a Railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily Overland Mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

H. W. WETHERELL,
(LATE WETHERELL BROTHERS,)
Importer & Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Millinery and Straw Goods,
51 LAKE STREET, (up stairs),
CHICAGO, . . ILLINOIS.

J. S. VAN DUZER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
64 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, . . ILLINOIS.
☞ Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Clothing made up to order.

L. A. TALCOTT,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Fruits, Nuts, Confectionery,
AND CIGARS,
No. 67 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.
Agency New-York Fireworks. Particular attention paid to Exhibitions.

THE LARGEST, BEST & CHEAPEST
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Is to be found at FLAGG'S CHEAP SHOE STORE, *No. 189 Lake Street, Corner of Wells—S. E. corner.*

SAM DUNN & CO.,
S. L. DUNN, B. F. HASKELL. Hatters,
101 RANDOLPH-ST.,
(*Under Matteson House.*) CHICAGO.

PROSPECTUS.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

"THE

RAIL SPLITTER."

THE unanimous nomination, by the recent National Convention, at Chicago, of Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, for next President, and Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, for Vice-President of the United States, has been responded to by the masses of the people of the country, with an enthusiasm which shows that these nominations were eminently "fit to be made," and that with these pure, patriotic, and distinguished leaders, the Republican party, with proper exertions, is about to redeem the Republic from the hands of the "spoilers" of the present national administration.

In this emergency, and with these hopeful prospects, it becomes every lover of his country to seek the post where he may most efficiently serve the good cause, and taking his position, enlist for the war.

After viewing the ground carefully, we have concluded that our post of duty may be best filled by the establishment of a "*live newspaper*" for the campaign, to be called

"THE RAIL SPLITTER,"

and we have accordingly resolved upon such an enterprise. It will perhaps be unnecessary for us to add, that the sole object of our publication will be to advocate, and, if possible, to secure the triumph of the candidates and principles of the Republican party, as selected and laid down by their National Convention. We deem the selection of the candidates eminently wise and proper—the platform of principles and policy, we yield our unreserved assent and approval, and are fully convinced that they are essential to the redemption of the government from misrule—to the restoration of the material interests of our people to prosperity, and to the preservation of our liberties, and the National Constitution, and Union of the States.

Entertaining these views of the gravity of the issues, the merits of the Candidates and the platform, and the hopefulness of success, we shall devote our whole time and energies to the advocacy and support of these men and measures.

The first number of "The Rail Splitter" will be published about the 2d of June next, and be continued weekly until after the result of the Presidential Election shall be ascertained and announced in its columns.

All communications on the subject of subscription and business relative to the paper, will be addressed to CHARLES LEIB, Chicago, Illinois.

☞ Terms of 'The Rail Splitter'—Single copy for the Campaign, (in advance) 50 cents.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New-York, Maryland, &c.
Merchants, by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost.
Baggage checked through.
Trains leave the Depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:
6.40 a. m.—Morning Express daily, Sundays excepted.
7.25 p. m.—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New-York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads.
Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.
The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati, direct.
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.
Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads will find attentive check agents at the Depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Companies's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot, West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.
Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860 *Summer Arrangement.* 1860
7.30 a. m.—New-York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays—via the old line.
8.00 p. m.—Night Express—daily except Sundays—via old line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York, and the New England States and Canadas.
☞ Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.
Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the Depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 a. m. and 10.25 p. m. Arrive at Chicago at 8.00 p. m.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
Spring & Summer Arrangements.
Direct route to Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, LaCrosse, St. Paul, Fon du Lac, and Oshkosh.
Express Passenger Trains leave at 9.45 a. m., making all connections with Milwaukee & Mississippi and LaCrosse roads.
4.30 p. m.—For Rockford and Janesville.
9.30 p. m.—For Freeport, Janesville, Madison, and Prairie du Chien.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
Spring Arrangement.
On and after Monday, April 16th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street Depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted:
9.45 a. m. and 9.40 p. m. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.
9.45 a. m. and 9.30 p. m. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places.
4.00 p. m. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Beloit and Janesville.
5.30 p. m. for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places.
☞ Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 p. m. train.
Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, General Sup't.
H. B. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

J. GRAY,
Manufacturer of the Improved
INVISIBLE OR VENTILATING
WIGS & TOUPEES,
Ladies' Ornamental Hair-Work, etc.,
77 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
Persons residing in any part of the world can have Wigs or Toupees made to order, by taking the measure as here directed.
1—Round the Head.
2—From Temple to Temple below the Crown.
3—From the Hair on the Forehead to the Pole of the Neck.
4—From Ear to Ear.
When measuring for Toupees, cut a paper pattern the size and shape of baldness.
The Trade supplied as usual.

PRINTED BY J. COCKROFT, No. 23 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.